Date: Fri, 1 Oct 93 20:29:56 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1164
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest   Fri, 1 Oct 93   Volume 93 : Issue 1164

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 1 Oct 93 00:11:06 GMT
From: microsoft!wingnut!edmitch@uunet.uu.net
Subject: *** NEED info on RADIO MODEM ***
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Anthony,

Can you give us a clue as to what your intended application is going to be?
Amateur Radio operators use the AX.25 protocol for providing keyboard-to-keyboard
communications over radio (or PC to PC over radio). Many commercial users also
use the AX.25 protocol for sending data over VHF and UHF commercial radio systems.
But other technologies are also available including radio teletype, MTOR, and
even cellular data modems (for using a modem over a cellular phone). You can

also pump packet data over the RAM Mobile Data network or the ARDIS data network. You can deliver data via data messaging paging systems. And there are new technologies on the horizon such as Cellular Digital Packet Data.

What do you want to do with wireless data? If we know more we can probably give you a better direction in which to head in solving your problem.

Ed Mitchell
KF7VY
Issaquah, WA
"The opinions expressed here are my own and due not reflect the opinions of my employer."

Date: 1 Oct 93 15:19:20 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: * SpaceNews 04-Oct-93 *
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB NEWS @ AMSAT $SPC1004
* SpaceNews 04-Oct-93 *

BID: $SPC1004

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 4, 1993

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* NASA NEWS *
=============
Launched in October, 1989, the Galileo spacecraft has chalked up another success on its way to Jupiter. On September 22, the spacecraft played back a high-resolution picture of the asteroid Ida. The telemetry data rate has been reduced from 40 to 10 bits per second owing to increasing distance. The higher rate will return for a few months in 1994 when Galileo will playback more Ida data.

Galileo is scheduled to go into orbit around Jupiter and relay data from a

probe in its atmosphere on December 7, 1995.

Currently, spacecraft conditions are excellent. Since the high-gain antenna is still only partly deployed, controllers plan to use the low gain antenna for the upcoming Jupiter mission.

As the Magellan spacecraft continues in a gravity-mapping orbit around Venus, the spacecraft's conditions are very good. Magellan was able to enter its current orbit by aerobraking, an experimental operation which was completed between May and August of this year. Magellan's precision tracking is providing data on the planet's gravitational field.

[Info via NASA]

* OSCAR-11 UPDATE *
==========
UoSAT-OSCAR-11 was recovered from an OBC crash last Saturday (18 September).

Controllers believe that the UO-11 anomaly was caused by two factors: (1) the gradual precession of the orbit plane to a position normal to the sun vector and (2) modifications to the FORTH software magnetorquing routines.

Over the course of its 9.5 year mission, UO-11's orbit has drifted. The satellite is now in a 6 AM / 6 PM sun synchronous orbit. This means that the satellite is always in sunlight. It also means that gravity gradient lock is essential for good power generation. With the sun in the orbit-normal, some other quasi-stable attitudes have particularly poor power generation. During modifications to the ancient FORTH diary operating system, an incorrect sign inversion was applied to magnetometer data. This lead to non-nominal attitude, which lead to poor power generation. Eventually, the power system started to "shed loads" starting with the transmitters and moving to the computers. Hence the OBC 1802 and DCE NSC800 went down. Generally, one or the other of the computers is essential to being able to command UO-11, hence controllers were unable to command until the 2-meter beacon was automatically shut down.

Long-time UoSAT-2 buffs will be interested to know that the spacecraft's new orbit plane makes the satellite warmer. This seems to have restored to operation an intermittant data detector circuit. It was the failure of this circuit shortly after launch in 1984 which lead to the 3-month loss of UoSAT-2.

G0SYX and the other controllers at UoSAT would like to express their appreciation to all those individuals who provided telemetry and reception reports to the UoSAT command team following the disruption of UO-11 service.

Later bulletins will be issued as more details become available.

[Info via Jeff Ward]

* WEBERSAT NEWS *
==========
The following packet frames were copied from WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18 by KD2BD:

WEBER-1>CAST <UI>:

25-Sep-93

Spectrum every Monday.

Week 2 WOD (variable channels) at 10 seconds

59 0x3B impact

30 0x1E array V

38 0x26 -X cur

39 0x27 +X cur

40 0x28 -Y cur

41 0x29 +Y cur

kb7kcl

* NEW OSCAR NEWS *
==========
An Ariane rocket blasted off late Saturday from the Kourou Space Center on a mission to put into orbit seven satellites, officials said. The 59th rocket of the European consortium Arianespace lifted off from its jungle launch pad at 01:45 UTC. Among those seven satellites were a cluster of new Amateur Radio communications satellites known as OSCARs.

After some consultation with AMSAT-NA, AMSAT-UK, SSTL and the other microsat owners, an agreement on the satellite numbering was reached and is as follows:

- OSCAR-24 will be skipped awaiting the final decision from Arsene. We all agree that Arsene is AO-24 but of course the request and final decision comes from RACE.

- The first Amateur microsat from V-59 to be separated is Kitsat-B that will

become Kitsat Oscar 25 (KO-25).

- Itamsat and Eyesat were separated at the same time and we agree that since the Itamsat project started some two years before Eyesat, Itamsat becomes ITAMSAT Oscar 26 (IO-26) and Eyesat becomes AMRAD Eyesat 27 (AO-27).

It is not yet clear if PoSat will join the Amateur satellite family, if the decision is positive (and we all will be pleased to have this sophisticated bird on our side) it will be PoSat Oscar 28 (PO-28).

Following AOS and LOS timing we have identified Itamsat with the object V59-D. We should have all microsats identified as follows:

```
V59-C    22825   Eyesat (AO-27)
V59-D    22826   Itamsat (IO-26)
V59-E    22827   Kitsat-B (KO-25)
V59-F    22828   Healthsat
V59-G    22829   PoSat
```

At 09:11 UTC on the 26th of September 1993, upon control from Earth, the ITAMSAT PSK beacon at 435.870 MHz was turned on, and the first frames of MBL telemetry gathered. All telemetry looks nominal, and the batteries are being recharged.

The following packet frames were copied from ITAMSAT by KD2BD on 27-Sep-93 at 01:38 UTC on 435.867 MHz:

```
ITMSAT>MBLCTL <UI>:
TeHYZ/
ITMSAT>MBLCTL <UI>:
TdZ[0
ITMSAT>MBLCTL <UI>:
TcHZ[0
ITMSAT>MBLCTL <UI>:
TbZ[0
ITMSAT>MBLCTL <UI>:
TaHYZ0
```

[Info via LW2DTZ, I2KBD, and IK1SLD]

* THANKS! *
==========
Thanks to all those who sent messages of appreciation regarding SpaceNews, especially:

AB3F WA6WZO KB9HRB

* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED *
==========
Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any
of the following paths:

FAX   : 1-908-747-7107
PACKET   : KD2BD @ N2KZH.NJ.USA.NA
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com -or- kd2bd@amsat.org

MAIL   : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
           Department of Engineering and Technology
           Advanced Technology Center
           Brookdale Community College
           Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
           U.S.A.

       <<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter read in space! -=>>

/EX

--
John A. Magliacane, KD2BD   * /\/\ * Voice   : 1-908-224-2948
Advanced Technology Center |/\/\/\| Packet : KD2BD @ N2KZH.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College |\/\/\/| Internet: kd2bd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com
Lincroft, NJ 07738   * \/\/ * Morse   : -.- -.. ..--- -... -..

Date: 1 Oct 1993 23:07:51 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!math.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!chnews!
news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Alpha Bravo Charlie Delta alphabets
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Sep25.201205.19093@infodev.cam.ac.uk>
    bck1@cl.cam.ac.uk (Brian Kelk) writes:
>
>Here is a collection of alphabets of the Alpha Bravo
>Charlie Delta kind, variously known as radio alphabets...

And I thought I would add my own to the collection:

Azden Butternut Cushcraft Daiwa Eimac Fluke Gonset Heathkit
Icom Johnson Kenwood Larsen Mosley Nye Outbacker Palomar
Qualcomm Rohn Standard Ten-tec Uniden Vaco Wacom Xcelite Yaesu
Zilog

Jim, W5GYJ

Date: 27 Sep 1993 23:50:36 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!concert!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!hobbes.cc.uga.edu!aisun3.ai.uga.edu!mcovingt@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Audio output/Freq low/Hamcomm PROBLEMS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Sep27.191413.1@ccsua.ctstateu.edu> white@ccsua.ctstateu.edu writes:
>
>Friends
>I have a Kenwood R1000 communications receiver that I am trying to use
>with the HamComm CW/RTTY and JVFAX programs. I built the simple 741-based
>interface for the PC's serial port. Problem is that the programs require a
>signal of 500Hz-2500Hz, and my system is apparently delivering 100Hz.
>Is there any way that I could boost the frequency?? I obviously am not
>well-schooled in electronics :(
>The signal at 100Hz on the 'scope onboard HamComm follows the morse code
>that I can hear on the R1000's speaker precisely; I just need to nudge it
>up to 500 Hz.

Tune the radio 0.4 kHz to the side of where it's presently tuned.

--
< Michael A. Covington, Assc Rsch Scientist, Artificial Intelligence Programs >
< The University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30606-7415 USA   mcovingt@ai.uga.edu >
<>< -- ><>
< For info about U.Ga. degree programs, email GRADADM@UGA.CC.UGA.EDU (not me) >

Date: 1 Oct 93 19:53:43 GMT
From: gsm001!gsm001.mendelson.com!gsmlrn@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Batteries for HTX202
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <hlb.749431658@loral> hlb@li.loral.com (hlb) writes:
>
>Are there battery packs available that allow the Radio Shack HTX202
>transmit at full 5W of power? Or must it have 12V, such as from a car
>or wall xformer, to operate at 5W?

This is a problem with the htx-202. There is NO current regulation on the
battery connector. There is on the external power jack. If you try to run an
htx-202 with too high a battery voltage, it will either work, putting out
as much as 10 (TEN) watts or lock up on an error 2. The radio always works
with a dummy load and a 13.2 volt battery, but only works on some frequencies
with an antenna. The frequencies that work vary with different antennas.

I have tried this on two different radios and then looked at the schematic
to determine why.

The HTX-404 does not have this problem. With a 13.2 volt battery it puts out
slightly over 4 watts. Until I got the 404 I was going to put a current
limiter inside the battery packs (I always bottom charge them), but now I
just use those packs on the 404.

73

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ
(215) 242-8712
gsm@mendelson.com   or uunet!gsm001!gsm

Date: 30 Sep 1993 16:17:43 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hpscit.sc.hp.com!icon.rose.hp.com!hpchase.rose.hp.com!cmoore@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: eliminating RFI from hf rig to PC
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Garry Howard (garhow@hpubmaa.esr.HP.COM) wrote:
: I have the opposite problem from one previously discussed. I am getting
: lots of RF into the PC. When I key the transmitter the monitor display
: stretches vertically about 1". I tried keying the transmitter with
: a CW program on the PC but there was so much RF getting to the PC it
: caused it to go bananas. I used to do this a few years ago with a different
: computer and never had this problem (same rig). Any suggestions?

I had a similar problem. When ever I keyed up the rig I got RF into the
computer, particularly via the keyboard. I'd get garbage characters on the
screen as if they had been typed.

The first thing that helped was ferrites in the keyboard cable. I put one
long stick ferrite down the center of the cable coils, and also took a couple

of turns through a ferrite loop just before the cable enters the computer.

The second thing that helped was rearranging the physical setup. I made sure that the feedlines went away from the computer, and I rearranged so the rig itself was farther away from the computer.

Those two fixed the problems on 20 meters and above, but I still get interferance on 40 and below. I still need to work on that.

Chris Moore
N6IYS
cmoore@mothra.rose.hp.com

Date: 1 Oct 1993 22:22:36 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!cs.utexas.edu!usc!news.aero.org!Aero.org!obrien@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Icom IC-(delta)1A tri-band handeld first impressions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

About three weeks ago I was blindsided at the local repeater club meeting when one of the members, who works at HRO, wandered in with a new-in-the-box IC-(delta)1A. This is the unit that was heavily advertised inside the front cover of the major rags about eight months or a year ago, never actually appeared, and then seemed to disappear off the face of the earth. Rumor had it that Icom had sold some directly at the Dayton Hamvention, but that was it till now.

I use all three bands - 144MHz, 440MHz, and 1.2GHz - so this was of interest to me. I broke down and bought the thing, for a nickel less than a thousand bucks. I figured how bad could it be, and it beat carrying two radios.

The interesting thing is that the head of the repeater group tried to talk me out of it. He had heard that it was a terrible radio, something awful wrong with the microprocessor, but he was short on specifics. I figured if it didn't work, I could return it.

So far, things are just fine. It is well-thought-out, and works well on 144 and 440. It seems somewhat deaf on 1.2GHz, compared to my Kenwood TH-55A single-band handheld. Getting a better tri-band antenna helped this. I got the Diamond RH-951, because it seemed to receive 1.2GHz marginally better than the equivalent Comet when I was waving the handy around in the store.

The speaker is tiny and tends to overload on high volume settings. However, there are two audio out ports. One is a standard speaker-mike two-way port. The other is a speaker-only port, in essence a secondary audio port. Each band can have its audio redirected away from the main audio out (speaker

or speaker-mike) and toward this secondary port. This allows cross-band duplexing without requiring a headset/boom mike setup, just an earplug. It works quite well.

Uniquely among all handhelds I've paid attention to, the battery that comes with the radio is not the usual low-capacity 7.2V pack. Instead it's the high-capacity 7.2V pack, and it runs the unit for days and days. What a refreshing change! I have stayed away from getting the 12V pack, mostly because it seems it can't be charged by anything other than the 1-hr desktop charger, and I just never charge any of my batteries like that because I want them to live longer than 6 months. If I get desperate I'll take the advice of the ham store guy and just buy the alkaline battery case and a cable for my Quantum battery, solder them together, and that'll take care of the matter.

The radio does not seem to be selling like gangbusters. This is probably due to the price barrier, plus the low level of activity on 1.2. Well, here in L.A., where they're about to invoke the .45 death penalty on jammers, even the 1.2GHz repeater pairs are filling up, and it's getting to the point that some folks are starting to seriously discuss 2.4GHz. In this environment this radio makes sense.

So, taken alone, I have better radios for all these bands. Taken all together, this is a very effective and much more portable package, and I'm a happy camper. If anyone knows how to open up the receive frequencies on this thing, though, I'd like to hear from 'em.

Mike O'Brien
KC6OJW
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aero.org

Date: 29 Sep 93 16:43:17 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!utnut!utgpu!attcan!ncrcan!coutts!wwg@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Is there better src of AX.25 spec than ARRL doc?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am wondering if there is a better source, or a complimentary source of information regarding AX.25 protocol. The ARRL "booklet" is ok for describing the basic ingredients, but it is sadly lacking the details necessary for someone to actually implement AX.25.

What would help a lot, would be a STATE DIAGRAM for its operation like the X.25 CCITT documents had, as I recall. I no longer have access

to the X.25 documents, and I suppose the AX.25 doc presupposes
access to the former. This is ok I guess, but its just darned
inconveniant to the amateur community. Purchase of the red(?) CCITT
books is vy expensive for us poor hams.

I'd be interested to hear of other more complete book references, or
"cheaper than CCITT" docs that would help. Maybe somebody with access
to the X.25 red book can cook up an ASCII state diagram and post it.

I would omit the disconnect/connect state diagrams because of their
differences with AX.25. However the INFORMATION phase should be
identical, or almost.

     Also, if you know the exact fasicule # required for the
*   X.25 book with the state diagrams in it, perhaps I can   *
     beat up on our local library to get it. Who knows?

Tnx in advance.

Warren W. Gay VE3WWG   John Coutts Library Services Limited

wwg@coutts.UUCP   Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada

Date: Fri, 01 Oct 93 09:33:11 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!
magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!cis.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!bulletin@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: VK2SG RTTY DX Notes, 1 October
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX1001
VK2SG RTTY DX Notes, 1 October
VK2SG RTTY DX Notes for week ending 1 October 1993 (BID RTDX1001)

This past week during the CQ WW RTTY Contest the bands were loaded
with activity. As I said before, all it takes to open them up is a
good contest. Even your editor had fun giving points.

Our information this week came from 9X5LJ, I5FLN, IK5AAX, W2JGR and
the NJ0M node Twin-Cities DX Packet Cluster Network, WA1MPB, WB2IVO,

W5KSI, and ZS5S. Thank you all for your assistance.

Bandpass

Friday 24
0001-21080 VK9MM QSL VK4CRR
0910-14082 9K2WA
1101-21084 UH8EA
1004-14085 OD5PL
1212-14083 YL2GD
1258-14089 ES7FQ
1807-14084 HB0/DL0GK QSL DL6ET
1807-14084 BV7WB
1808-14087 RT7U
1809-14087 9K2WA
1821-14087 TT8OBO
1827-14080 US7I

Saturday 25
just a few
0419-7079   9Y4/N9FTC
0440-3581   YL1ZW
0444-3592   S57DX
0447-3589   LY1BZB
0450-7046   HH2PK
0511-14090 TA2FT
0713-14080 ER0F
0717-14098 VK9MM
0729-21085 9G1XA
0738-21086 OD5PL
0739-21087 UN5PR
0840-28080 HZ1AB
0847-21083 HL9AX
0992-28091 ER1M
0905-21087 UH8EA
0956-14084 3D2YS
1025-21087 FR5DX
1041-14083 CR3Y QSL HB9CRV
1110-21093 UO4OF
1116-14087 VY2SS
1119-21088 A45ZO
1130-28081 Z21HS
1205-21087 YB8GH
1223-14091 C6A/K8UNP
1229-14087 Z31DX
1307-21079 9Y4VU
1348-21076 9K2WA

1359-21090 ZS9A
1428-14079 TM7C
1445-21087 9A5Y
1546-21083 ZP5JCY
1629-14086 9V1ZM
1637-14064 UJ8JCQ
1637-14087 9M6HF
1649-21087 J73WA
1718-21088 VP8CIL
1727-28086 XQ8ABF
1731-21075 YW1A
1733-21083 KP2BH
1734-21078 XT2BW
1816-21091 FG5FI
1821-21092 NP2Q
1831-21090 S53MJ
1841-14093 KP2BH
1947-7038   LY2ZZ
2003-3581   HZ1AB
2003-3579   ER0Q
2009-7035   UN6P
2017-7032   RT7U
2036-3580   Z31GX
2043-3590   S57AN

Sunday 26
just a few
0511-7036   9A1CCY
0513-7032   OM3TKW
0515-7035   YL2GD
0516-7068   HH2PK
0524-3587   EA6MR
0525-3585   HB0/DL0GK
0539-7033   HB0/HB9NL
0617-21084 VS6BG
0632-21089 HL5BHH
0643-21091 JT1CS
0703-14088 HZ1AB
0716-21085 4X6RK
0749-21094 9A5D
0757-28088 V85PB
0811-21089 4X0A QSL DJ6QT
1028-21097 VK9MM
1032-21080 TM7C
1035-14090 RC3CR
1045-21077 A45ZO
1048-21097 9A1CRT
1215-14092 VS6WO

1401-21088 9M6HF
1449-14074 VK9MM
1458-21099 HP1AC
1535-21096 4U48UN
1535-14072 BY1QH
1545-21087 4X6UO
1546-14084 ES7FQ
1550-21088 TK/DL8NBH
1557-14082 S51DX
1558-14081 FR5DX
1603-21081 OM3RJB
1604-21079 4Z4UT
1620-21085 V85GA
1628-21092 ER0F
1815-14095 UC2ADX
1820-28083 ZB2/SM4DHF
1822-28096 CX6AT
1827-21084 OM3MJ
1827-14087 US7I
1856-14078 SV1SV
1903-14092 YP0A
1931-14090 RT7U
1933-21084 KP2N
1949-14088 4X6RK
1953-21087 V51GB
1959-21086 HI8DX
2021-21090 NP2T
2029-21093 ZV2BW
2043-14093 SV2BFN
2102-14078 4M5RY
2221-14090 TI2KSR
2225-14075 CX7BF
2228-14084 P7DU
2245-14089 HI3AB
2309-14082 VP9MZ
2325-14083 VK6HD

Monday 27
0043-14088 C6A/K8UNP
0632-14084 VU2RAK
0645-14089 UO4OF
1450-14089 9M2AX
1502-21085 CO6CG
1508-14085 9M2AX
1612-14084 UM8MU
1715-14082 XM3T prefix QSL VE3FOI
1731-14087 PJ7/WA7LNW QSL KE7LZ
1844-21085 PJ7/WA7LNW

2220-14087 UH8EA
2307-14081 9Y4VU
2308-14086 VK6HD

Tuesday 28
1626-14084 IS0QDV
1722-14087 UH8EA
2015-14086 PZ1BS
2019-14087 TT8OBO

Wednesday 29
2350-14087 3X0DEX inverted. Name is Didier will be there until end of December. Takes short lists and gives multiple reports in one transmission. QSL F6IBA

Thursday 30
0200-7045   3X0DEX
1212-13086 PJ2MI
1236-14088 FG5MN
1517-14085 9M2AX
1519-14085 TT8OBO
1551-14088 OK1KSL
1659-14089 SV5/SV1BDS
2109-14085 V31HK

For next week's bulletin, send your Bandpass and Notes of Interest to Jules, W2JGR @ W2TKU.#SRQ.FL.USA.NA

Remember, DX don't sleep.

GL DE BOB, WB2CJL @ W5KSI.NOLA.LA.USA.NA
/EX
SB WANTED @ ALLBBS < KT7H $3KT7H276
MUF-Map Software from BASE 2
R:931001/0653z 44027@N7DUO.WA.USA.NA

BID: $3KT7H276

I am looking for a copy of MUF MAP, a propagation program from Base 2 Systems.

I had wanted to try this program for a long time, but by the time I finally got a fast PC with color, Base 2 seemed to have gone away.

The October issue of CQ had MUF Map listed in a column about propagation programs, so this got my hopes up, but when I called the phone number for Base 2 listed in the article, it was disconnected.

Can anyone help me find a copy of this?

73,

Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA
/EX
SB PROP @ ARRL $ARLP039
ARLP039 Propagation DE KT7H
QST DE W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 39 ARLP039
>From Tad Cook, KT7H
Seattle, WA October 1, 1993
To All Radio Amateurs

Solar activity rose last week. The flux shot unexpectedly above 100, and on September 29 it was 116.4. It has not been this high in the past three months, since June 30. Solar flux was higher on five of the previous seven days than the average for the previous ninety days. It will probably drop again, reaching 85 after the middle of October.

Geomagnetic activity was quiet to unsettled last week, with the K index bouncing from one to four. As this bulletin is being written late Thursday night, minor storm levels are predicted for the next few days due to a coronal hole. October 10 could also bring another geomagnetic upset.

Right now is probably the peak of the fall season for the higher bands.

Sunspot Numbers from September 23 through 29 were 30, 30, 60, 74, 73, 72 and 79, with a mean of 59.7. 10.7 cm flux was 81.5, 85.9, 96, 106.3, 104.4, 111.3 and 116.4, with a mean of 100.3.

The projection for this week is from Slidell, Louisiana to Tristan da Cuhna (ZD9), which is near 38 degrees south latitude and 11 degrees W longitude.

80 meters looks good from 2300z to 0700z, peaking from 0130z to 0530z. 40 meters should be open from 2230z to 0800z, with the best period from 2330z to 0630z. 30 meters should be open from 2130z to 0830z, and best from 2300z to 0700z. 20 meters should be open from 2000z to 0100z and from 0630z to 0830z. On some days it may be open from 0100z to 0630z. 17 meters looks best from 1800z to 2300z, and 15 meters from 1300z to 2100z. 12 meters looks good from 1330z to

1800z, and on some days until 2100z or later. 10 meters looks good
for most days from 1400z to 1730z, and on some days from 1300z to
2200z.
/EX

Date: 1 Oct 1993 18:08:50 -0400
From: sdd.hp.com!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!uwm.edu!spool.mu.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
news.mtu.edu!news.mtu.edu!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: walkman - radio transmitter
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

rich@mulvey.com wrote:
: SCUNNANE@ESTEC.BITNET wrote:
: : Can anyone tell me if such a thing exists to allow me to play my walkman
: : on the car radio ? What I'm looking for is something to plug into the
: : headphones socket of the walkman that transmits a radio signal that can
: : be picked up by the car radio ?

:   Well, if all you're interested in is using the car stereo as an
: amp/speaker system, then just go to radio shack and get their
: "CD/Cassette? adapter. (This assumes that you have a cassette deck,
: of course.) You plug one end into the headphone jack of your walkman,
: and the other end looks like a cassette. Pop that into your deck, and
: voila!

Another trick, commonly used to install CD players on car stereos that don't
have the inputs for them, is a dohicky that goes in between the antenna and
the radio. You tune your FM radio to some specific frequency, and you can
hear your walkman/diskman/whatever.

73 de Ken n8pbe

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1164
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